

## SENATOR JOHNSON ASSAILS SEA TREATY

Attacks Agreement Regarding Philippines and Guam as Dangerous.

### HE WANTS MORE DATA

Asserts America Got 'Raw Deal' Compared With Britain and Japan.

### BORAH ALSO IS CRITICAL

Believes China's Customs Compact Is Likely to Impair Her Sovereignty.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Feb. 17. Considerable opposition developed at a meeting of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to-day to the armament conference, naval limitation treaty and the two nine Power Chinese treaties, much to the surprise of Senator Lodge, the chairman of the committee, who was one of the American delegates to the conference. This is the first time any official opposition has been registered against these compacts.

Senator Johnson (Cal.) led the opposition to the naval treaty. He called attention to reports that the War Department is planning the immediate withdrawal of all troops from the Philippines except a mere police force and is considering the abandonment of all military defenses there and at Guam.

The California Senator argued such a course would be a rather dangerous proceeding. He pointed out that under the naval treaty Great Britain is allowed a naval base at Singapore, "which is the main gateway to the Pacific," while Japan is not restricted in the fortification of bases in the home land, while the frontier of this nation would be moved to the Hawaiian Islands.

Johnson Wants Details. Senator Johnson suggested that the War and Navy departments be required to supply the committee with the details of the military and naval situation now in the Pacific.

Senator Lodge explained that the four Power treaty guarantees the security of the Philippine Islands from attack by any signatory Power and their protection will rest largely upon international good faith. As an evidence of its own good faith in the treaties, he pointed out, such action by the United States would have striking and salutary effect throughout the world.

Senator Johnson contended that the Senate should be informed of all plans for dismantling or abandoning any American forts in the Pacific. He questioned the wisdom of the army and navy in anticipating the adoption of the various treaties of the arms conference by ordering shipments of mines and anti-aircraft guns to the Manila defenses stopped en route. He was much surprised, he said, to learn that the War Department has also reconsidered orders for a bombing squadron of airplanes planned to be added to the Philippines garrison.

Since the naval treaty allows Great Britain to maintain a base of any importance desired at Singapore and Japan can have as many forts as she pleases on the mainland, Senator Johnson indicated he felt this country got a raw deal. His course of action will depend largely upon the information furnished by the War and Navy departments as to the military and naval conditions in the Pacific when the naval treaty is put into operation.

Borah Attacks Chinese Treaty. Senator Borah took a fling at the Chinese treaty dealing with customs, saying it was likely to impair the sovereignty of that republic as it would place her trade and commerce at the mercy of the foreign powers.

Senator Brandegee indicated he would propose two reservations when the four Power Pacific treaty comes up for consideration again—one that only moral obligation is implied and that the signatories are under no agreement to use force, and the other that all conclusions reached at the meetings of representatives of the nations involved be submitted to Congress.

Senator McCormick said he thought a reservation to the effect that if one signatory nation violated one of the provisions of the treaty that automatically violated all the provisions.

The committee also discussed the Hitchcock resolution calling upon the President for the "conversations" leading up to the four Power treaty. Senator Lodge reported he had conferred with the President on the subject early in the day and it may be necessary to send a radio to Secretary Hughes, en route to Bermuda, to obtain the information desired or for suggestions as to where it could be obtained.

Senator Lodge said the "conversations" were participated in by Secretary Hughes, representing this country,

Baron Kato, representing Japan, and Arthur J. Balfour, representing Great Britain. He declared most of them were private and no records were made. Later in the day it was learned at the White House that the President expects to send to the Senate Monday his answer to the Hitchcock resolution. The President, it was stated, does not think it necessary to bother Secretary Hughes with the question.

### FEARS DANGER TO U. S. FROM 4 POWER TREATY

Norman H. Davis Scents Entangling Alliances.

Senator Johnson contended that the work done at the Washington conference, while admirable in some respects, may render it difficult for the United States to enter upon a definite program of cooperation with all of the Powers. Such a program, Mr. Davis holds, made effective through an association of nations, is necessary if we are to cooperate without becoming entangled by alliances and because "the world has become too interdependent to function harmoniously without it."

Mr. Davis finds the four Power treaty (the least satisfactory of the agreements reached at the Washington conference, "Some of my friends," he said, "including Republicans, have, in spite of certain misgivings about the treaty, expressed the hope that this, together with the other agreements, will ultimately lead us into the league or some similar association of nations."

The effect of the four Power treaty upon China and Russia, Mr. Davis thinks, will be to diminish our prestige and our influence in the Far East and dishearten the peoples of China and Russia in their struggle to maintain their independence pending the working out of their nationalities and the establishment of effective governments.

Among others at the dinner were Raymond B. Fosdick, Dr. Isaiah Bowman, Herbert Parsons, Vanderbilt Webb, David F. Houston, Edwin F. Gay, Henry Fletcher and Paul D. Cravath.

### SAYS PARLEY HASTENS U. S. WAR WITH JAPAN

French Military Critic's Views Not Taken Seriously.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Feb. 17.

Declaring that the Washington conference, instead of preventing war between the United States and Japan really hastens it, Lieut.-Col. Reoul, a well known French military critic, in a pamphlet issued to-day, calls upon Parliament not to ratify the treaties signed in Washington. M. Reoul's attitude is not shared by the majority of the Foreign Office, where the correspondent for The New York Herald was told to-day.

"Washington needn't worry about that," it now seems certain that the treaties will be ratified here before they are ratified by the American Senate."

According to M. Reoul, the tonnage of the capital ships was decreased because, first, vessels reached such a size they could not pass through the Panama Canal, thereby preventing quick employment of the Atlantic Squadron in the event of war in the Pacific; and second, he insists, because the capital ships all are oil burners and would require a fleet of auxiliary oil carriers, sufficient to carry 8,000 tons daily between San Francisco and the Philippines—which would be beyond even America's building capacity.

The Action Française praises M. Reoul's analysis, reiterating the hope that the French Parliament "will show the same independence in rejecting such dangerous accord as did the United States Senate when it rejected the treaty of Versailles."

### PRESIDENT ASKS CONSENT TO PACT WITH BERLIN

Requests Senate to Agree to Patent Treaty Renewal.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Feb. 17.

President Harding to-day took the unusual course of appealing to the Senate for advance consent and advice relative to renewal of the treaty with Germany providing for reciprocal patent rights. The patent treaty, together with several others, lapsed with the declaration of war.

The renewal of the treaty would have the effect of renewing the reciprocal arrangements relative to future patents and would renew the reciprocal patent rights that existed prior to the war.

President Harding's letter asking for the advance consent of the Senate for the renewal of the patent treaty cites its purpose. No reference is made to other treaties.

### DROP GOV. RUSSELL CASE.

JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 17.—The Mississippi House of Representatives to-day adopted a resolution declaring it to be the view of that body that the damage suit brought by Miss Frances Birkhead against Gov. Russell should be left entirely to the courts for adjudication.

The vote was 75 to 30, and was accepted by leaders as blocking further legislative action in the matter. Miss Birkhead sued for heavy damages, charging betrayal.

## HOME RULE BLOC IS FORMING AT ALBANY

Senator Tolbert Leads Movement to Force Consideration of Measures.

### NOTICE FILED BY HIM

Will Offer Motion Next Week to Take Bills Out of Committee.

### TO COMPEL VOTE IN OPEN

New York City Republicans May Get Into Line With Democrats on Issue.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Albany, Feb. 17.

Led by Senator Ward V. Tolbert, Republican of New York, members of the Legislature from the big cities made a move to-day to form a combination which will force consideration of home rule measures pending and which the majority leaders are determined to discard for this session.

Mr. Tolbert filed notice in the Senate that he would move next week to discharge the Judiciary Committee from further consideration of his home rule amendments giving to cities the right to handle their own affairs without legislative regulation.

New York city Republicans may be forced into line with the Democrats in a bi-partisan combination which will make trouble for the organization leaders.

### Doubt of Success.

The Democratic Senators and Assemblymen have tried several times to get recognition for their home rule bills, but have been smothered by the majority. It is expected the Democrats will fall in line for no other reason than to make trouble for the majority, but it is doubtful whether even an insistent movement or bipartisan combination could override the majority, as it would require the support of twelve New York Republican Senators.

By his action Mr. Tolbert will force a vote in the open which may be embarrassing for some of the New York Republicans who favor home rule but stand with the Republican administration.

The legislative leaders have taken their cue from Gov. Miller, who has declared all city legislation, including home rule proposals, should be considered at the extraordinary session.

## LORD LEE STANDS BY CASTEX QUOTE

London 'Times' Declines to Print Reply to Stead, but 'Standard' Does.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, London, Feb. 17.

The refusal of the London Times to publish a long letter from Lord Lee of Fareham, the First Sea Lord, explaining his remarks on Capt. Castex at the Washington conference, has brought the controversy again prominently before the public eye. The Standard this evening not only publishes Lord Lee's letter but an amplification of his position, devoting three columns to the subject.

At Washington Lord Lee quoted an article he alleged had been written by Capt. Castex, a French naval officer, wherein it was stated that the days of British naval supremacy were numbered on account of the development of the submarine and the French success in the retention of that instrument of war.

When Lord Lee returned almost the first question asked him was what he had to say about the Times criticism and his failure to make a public apology to the United States as advocated by the Times. He declined to be interviewed, but sent a letter to the Times. Instead of printing it the Times published a statement headed "A Point of Honor," saying: "We cannot follow the First Lord in this method of treating a serious public and international incident, though we shall be glad to publish any matter of fact statement he may wish to make and deal with it on its merits."

Lord Lee's letter deprecates the Times' attacks "made behind my back and when I had not the opportunity for replying," by Mr. Wickham Stead, who, as every one knows, is both editor of the Times and its special correspondent lately in Washington. Lord Lee reviews the case itself and the Times article, and adds: "I can conceive of no other interpretation of the Castex article than the one he placed upon it. On the question of interpretation he said he preferred to submit to some impartial judge the entire 'piracy' article in the original text, and would stimulate the examination of it by offering to contribute £100 to the funds of a London hospital if he had wrongly interpreted Castex's views, suggesting that Mr. Stead make a similar contribution if it were proved that his interpretation was wrong."

Lord Lee says, however, that the main issue is whether the Castex article does or does not condone and defend Germany's unlimited U-boat warfare, and adds:

"On this particular point I rest content that I am right and Mr. Stead is wrong." He said his motives were impugned by the Times, and therefore he is protesting. Remarking further upon the incident, he said: "I doubt whether there is the smallest desire on the part of the French Government to resurrect the controversy that was closed by mutual expressions of satisfaction and esteem at Washington. Such a controversy cannot be in any way helpful, and I should have been only too happy to leave the matter where it stood. The responsibility for bringing it again before the public rests entirely upon the Times."

Germany Pays Her Fourth Installment. 31,000,000 Gold Marks Deposited in Designated Banks.

PARIS, Feb. 17 (Associated Press).—The German Government to-day advised the Allied Reparations Commission that the fourth ten day payment of 31,000,000 gold marks was made this morning to banks designated by the Guarantees Committee. This payment is in accordance with the temporary schedule adopted recently by the Reparations Commission at Cannes.

The legislative leaders have taken their cue from Gov. Miller, who has declared all city legislation, including home rule proposals, should be considered at the extraordinary session.

BERLIN, Feb. 17.—The floating debt of Germany on February 10 amounted to 259,127,311,000 marks, an increase of about 2,500,000,000 marks since February 1.

## BONOMI CABINET AGAIN ON THE ROCKS

Italian Chamber Refuses It Vote of Confidence.

Rome, Feb. 17 (Associated Press).—Premier Bonomi's Cabinet was defeated in the Chamber of Deputies this evening on a vote of confidence. The vote was 295 to 107.

The resignation of the Cabinet of Signor Bonomi was tendered February 2. It was stated that the resignation was due to the fact that important groups in the Chamber of Deputies

which the Government had counted on for support had passed over to the opposition. Even the Catholics, who had been supporting the Ministry throughout the crisis, became alienated because of the failure of the Cabinet to have a eulogy of Pope Benedict read by the President of the Chamber, as it had been announced would be done.

Several efforts were made by King Victor Emmanuel to have a new Cabinet formed. When these proved unsuccessful it was announced that the King had not yet accepted the resignation of the Bonomi Ministry, and Bonomi appeared at the reassembling of the Chamber on Thursday. He told the Chamber that he had presented himself to request a clear and explicit verdict on the question of confidence in the Cabinet.

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